

A NEW SPECIES OF *HIBBERTIA* (DILLENIACEAE) FROM SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND

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Summary

A new species *Hibbertia monticola* from south-eastern Queensland is described.

During the preparation of the treatment of Dilleniaceae published in *Flora of South-eastern Queensland* an undescribed species of *Hibbertia* was recognized. This species is described in this paper.

Hibbertia monticola Stanley, species nova affinis *H. linearis* R.Br. ex DC. et *H. obtusifoliae* DC. et specierum cognatorum, sepalorum marginibus albe ciliatis facile distinguitur.

Frutux ramosissimus ad 1.5 m altus. Caulis erectus. Folia petiolata exstipulata; lamina elliptica vel obovata, 1.4–5 cm longa et 2.5–12 mm lata, apice obtusa, basi angustata, plerumque arachnoidea secus costam supra. Petiolus 2–6 mm longus, supra arachnoideus. Flores singulares; sepala 7–8 mm longa, ad marginem ciliata; petala 6–12 mm longa; stamina numerosa; carpela 3, glabra. **Typus:** Moreton District: Mt Ernest, 10 Oct 1932, C. T. White 8580 (BRI 010446 holotypus, BRI 010445 isotypus).

Erect shrub up to 1.5 m tall. leaves petiolate, exstipulate; leaf blades elliptic to obovate, 1.5–5 cm 2.5–12 mm, apex obtuse, base narrowed to petiole, margin recurved, mostly with thin, white, loosely intertwined hairs along midrib above, glabrous below. Petioles 2–6 mm long, with thin white loosely intertwined hairs. Flowers solitary in leaf axils, sessile; sepals 7–8 mm long, apiculate, conspicuously white ciliate along margins; petals yellow, 6–12 mm long; stamens numerous, surrounding the carpels; carpels 3, glabrous.

MORETON DISTRICT: Slopes of Mt Barney, 27 Aug 1931, C. T. White 7853 (BRI); Mt Ernest, 10 Oct 1932, C. T. White 8580 (BRI, holotype, isotype); Mt Ernest, 9 Oct 1932, S. T. Blake 4365 (BRI); Mt Barney, 13 Oct 1935, S. L. Everist 1370 (BRI); Mt Maroon, 19 Sep 1948, S. T. Blake 18242 (BRI); Mt Maroon, 10 Mar 1962, S. L. Everist 7066 (BRI); Rocky Ck, eastern face of Mt Barney, 12 Sep 1970, L. S. Smith s.n. (BRI).

Hibbertia monticola is known only from Mt Barney, Mt Ernest and Mt Maroon at altitudes above 400 m. It is usually found in rock crevices or on rocky slopes. This species is related to the *H. linearis* R. Br. ex DC – *H. obtusifolia* DC. group but is easily separated by the white ciliate margins of the sepals.

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